emergencies.

- Call 9-1-1 only for life threatening and National Weather Service. local Emergency Management officials Bulletins will be issued regularly through MAAM Weather Radio during a disaster.
- Stay tuned to your radio, marine radio or inland or uphill as quickly as possible. approaching. Do not wait - instead move the coastal water, a tsunami may be
  - If you see an unexpected rise or fall in

officials to give the "All Clear" before you wave. Wait for Emergency Management ■ Do not return to shore after the first

to save your life. campaite to go inland or to higher ground beach, you may have to abandon your run. If you are camping on or near the Tsunamis move faster than a person can

Mever go to the coast to watch a tsunami.

Remember:

it is going to happen. for something to happen. A warning means A watch means conditions are favorable

SgninneW a bna dateW What is the difference between a

debris. power lines, and resulted in significant an earthquake has caused damage to roads, Go on foot if necessary, particularly if

> to high ground? How do I get inland or

### What should I do if an earthquake occurs while at the coast?

- 1. Drop, cover and hold. Get under a sturdy object and hold on. Watch for falling objects.
- 2. As soon as the shaking is over, move to high ground or inland. Do not wait for an official warning.
- 3. Stay away from the coast. Waves may continue to arrive for hours.
- 4. Listen to your local radio station for an official "All Clear" notice before returning to the coastal area.
- 5. Be alert for aftershocks.

### What can I do to protect myself from a tsunami?

- Develop a family disaster plan. Everyone needs to know what to do on their own to protect themselves from an earthquake.
- Be familiar with local Emergency Management earthquake and tsunami plans. Know where to go to survive a
- Be prepared to survive on your own for a minimum of three days.
- Prepare a disaster supply kit for your home, automobile and work. A list of recommended supplies for your kit appears on the inside of this brochure.
- Take a first aid course and learn survival skills. Knowledge is your greatest defense against potential disaster.

areas. Take your disaster supply kit with you. the primary evacuation routes and assembly can. The tsunami evacuation map illustrates to get to high ground go inland as far as you building. If you are on the beach and unable building, go to an upper level of the home or to high ground, but are in a multi-story if possible. If you don't have time to travel

Co to an area 50 feet above sea level,

#### Where do I evacuate?

instructions.

TV station on for information and emergency Weather Radio or keep a local radio and/or an announcement. Monitor your NOAA will advise citizens to evacuate by making local Emergency Management officials During distant source tsunami events,

officials say it is safe to do so. ground immediately and return only after the ground shake, evacuate inland or to high generate a tsunami. Therefore, if you feel

#### A strong off-shore earthquake may How do I know when to evacuate?

especially vulnerable to tsunamis. flats, and the shores of coastal rivers are open to the ocean, by bay entrances or tidal conditions, and in all seasons. Beaches day or night, under any and all weather Tsunamis can occur at any time of the

Where do tsunamis occur?

#### **CONTACTS**



#### **Washington Military Department State Emergency Management**

at (800) 562-6108, or visit our Web site at: www.emd.wa.gov

Mailing address: Camp Murray Washington 98430-5122

For information regarding emergency and disaster preparedness in Clallam County, please contact:



#### Clallam County **Department of Emergency Management**

(360) 417-2305 Phone: (360) 417-2485 Fax:

**Email:** jciario@co.clallam.wa.us Web: www.clallam.net/

EmergencyMgmt/ Mailing address:

**Clallam County Department of Emergency Management** 

PO Box 863

Port Angeles, WA 98362-0149



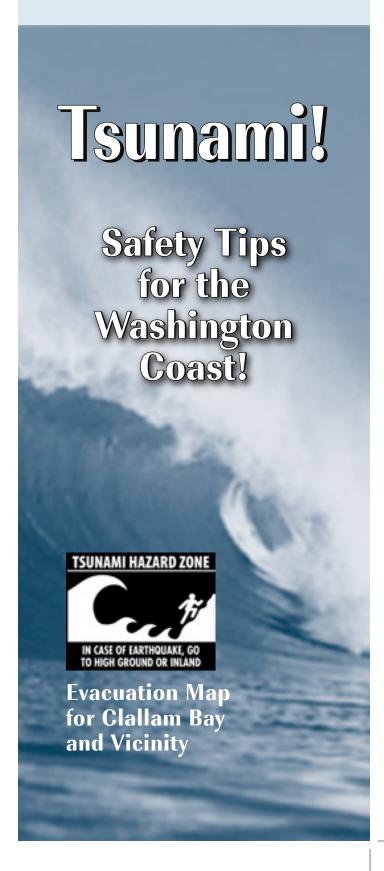
for several hours. minutes apart and continue to arrive successive waves may be spaced many The first wave is often not the largest; damage where they come ashore. people and cause great property The waves can kill and injure

immediately. danger. Move to high ground or inland level, it may be a warning of impending notice a sudden drop or rise in sea receive official announcements. If you evacuation, but isolated areas may not alerts local officials who may order and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center Washington Coast. The West Coast hours for tsunami waves to reach the out in the Pacific Ocean it may take Following an earthquake far

about 2 hours. tsunami would reach Port Townsend in authorities to issue a warning. This shaking. There would be no time for coast minutes after the ground stops the first waves may reach the outer sea floor near the Washington Coast, If a large earthquake displaces the

beneath the sea floor. commonly caused by an earthquake A tsunami is a series of waves most

Simenust a si tadW



# **EVACUATION ROUTES FOR CLALLAM BAY AND VICINITY**



#### **Evacuation signs and what they mean:**

Tsunami evacuation routes were developed to assist coastal residents and visitors find safer locations in case of an earthquake and tsunami. Evacuation signs have been placed along roadways to indicate the direction inland or to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one direction available to reach safer areas. These routes may be marked with several signs showing additional options for evacuation. You will need to know the evacuation routes for your area.

#### **Community Plans**

Every attempt has been made by local Emergency Management offices to locate evacuation routes and public assembly areas that are safe, within a reasonable distance for foot or vehicle traffic, and accessible within a short period of time. These are difficult criteria to meet in some geographic areas, primarily as a result of private property issues. For that reason, residents who may be impacted by tsunami activity, but do not have an "official" route or assembly area within a reasonable distance, are urged to work together to develop an evacuation plan within their neighborhood or community. A plan should address property access issues, evacuation routes, and what might be expected in terms of numbers of people needing to access a locally organized assembly area.

## When you feel the ground shake:

- Drop, cover and hold.
- Evacuate inland or to higher ground immediately. Do not wait for notification.
- Take your 3-day disaster supply kit.
- Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or your local radio station for information on shelter locations and emergency broadcasts.

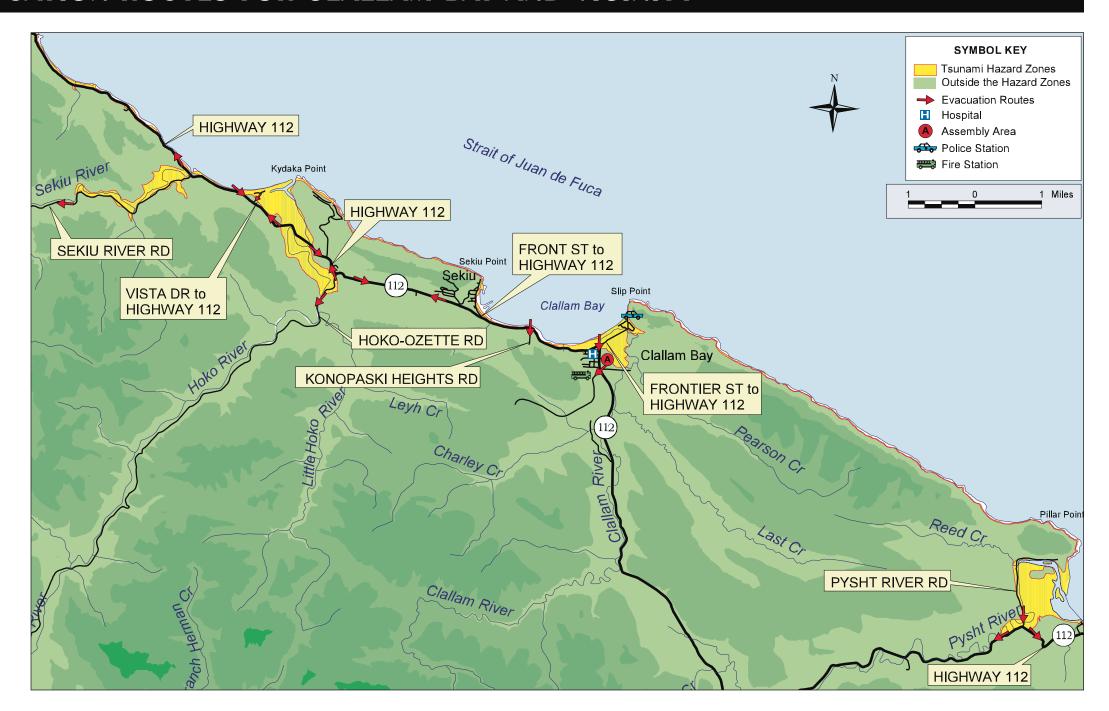
**NOAA** Weather Radio frequencies:

Astoria 162.40 Mhz

Mt. Octopus 162.55 Mhz

Olympia 162.475 Mhz

- **■** Be aware of aftershocks.
- Do not return to the beach until emergency officials give the "All Clear" notice.



# **Disaster Supply Kit**

Each home should have a 3-day disaster kit. Your kit should be adapted to your personal needs — but keep it light and manageable in case you must evacuate on foot. Have your emergency survival kit ready to go if told to evacuate immediately. The following is a list of survival kit supplies:

- Road maps showing safe evacuation routes to high ground
- **■** First-aid supplies and personal prescriptions
- Non-perishable food, cooking and eating utensils
- Water (one gallon per person per day)
- Water carrying bag or container

- **Extra blankets, ponchos and clothes**
- Special food and supplies for infants
- Plastic bags for garbage and waste
- Rubber, latex, and heavy-duty gloves
- Pocket knife, flat 12" pry bar, and duct tape
- Tube tent

- **■** Flashlights (extra batteries)
- Battery-operated AM radio (extra batteries)
- Whistles
- **■** Dental and personal hygiene items
- Matches